



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-89-173  
Friday  
8 September 1989

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-173

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8 September 1989

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## Gabon

### 'Voluntary Repatriation' of Senegalese Begins

AB0709183089 Dakar PANA in French 1051 GMT  
7 Sep 89

[Text] Libreville, 7 Sep (AGP-GAB/PANA)—A first batch of 42 people from the Senegalese community in Gabon left Libreville yesterday for Dakar as part of the exercise known as "voluntary repatriation" of the destitutes, announced a few months ago by Senegalese leader Abdou Diouf, it was learned today from an informed source in the Gabonese capital. The exercise, which is supervised by Senegalese Ambassador Oumar Welle, is to ensure a "smooth" reintegration of the Senegalese, who are incapable of returning home by their own means, it was stated.

The reason for this measure, it is noted, is that many of these "voluntary" repatriates had lived by their wits. According to Mr Welle, what caused this difficult situation for his fellow countrymen is the Gabonization of employment, which demands that the positions filled in the past by expatriates be given to Gabonese. Most of these needy people, it is recalled, arrived in Gabon in the 1970's, when the country had launched many major projects. Since then, many of them have turned over to poorly paid liberal professions, while those among them who, at the end of their contracts, had not succeeded at other professions, lived hand to month.

The Senegalese Government's objective, it is pointed out, is to repatriate 500 people by the end of October. Two batches will follow in mid-September and early October. According to the Senegalese diplomat, priority will be given to the old who have reached retirement age, the sick, the jobless with dependents, and all those who have been jobless for a long time. To achieve this objective, the ambassador has called on the Senegalese Army, as well as the airlines that may offer reduced prices. The first batch traveled aboard the Senegalese head of state's command plane. The Senegalese community in Gabon officially comprises 10,310 people, it was recalled.

## Zaire

### Mobutu, Uganda's Museveni To Restore Relations

EA0709212089 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1900 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire have held talks in the Zairian town of Gbadolite. President Museveni left Entebbe this morning and went to Gbadolite for a friendly and working visit at the invitation of President Mobutu. He was received by President Mobutu amid a large turnout of civilians in Gbadolite and from neighboring villages. The talks between the two heads of state and their delegations centered around bilateral and other issues of common interest to Uganda and Zaire, after which a joint communique was signed.

The heads of state examined and identified the causes of the tension which has recently existed along the common border of Zaire and Uganda and reaffirmed their determination to strengthen their bilateral relations according to the fundamental interests of the people of Zaire and Uganda, in order to establish a permanent (base for) peace and good-neighborliness and security along the common border, and in order to promote regional cooperation.

The two heads of state further decided to reestablish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial levels, as was previously the case. Emphasis was put on the following points, on which the two delegations agreed: One, the reactivation of the permanent joint commission for cooperation set up by the agreement of 20 August 1986.

Two: Setting up of an appropriate mechanism for security along the common border.

Three: The setting up of a special commission in collaboration with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to examine means and ways of finding lasting solutions to the problems of Ugandan refugees in Zaire and Zairian refugees in Uganda.

Four: The opening of consulates in the towns of Goma in Zaire, and Kasese, as previously approved.

President Museveni expressed appreciation to President Mobutu and to the Zairian people for their hospitality and warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation during their stay in Gbadolite. He was later taken on a tour of the hydroelectric station at Gbadolite, and was also received by President Mobutu at his residence.

President Museveni extended an invitation to President Mobutu to visit Uganda, which was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit is to be arranged later.

The talks were also attended on the Ugandan side by the second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign and regional affairs, Mr Kawanga Ssemogerere, the minister of internal affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi, and that of state for foreign and (regional) affairs, Mr Omara Atubo. The Zairian delegation consisted of the special advisor of the president, Mr (Nkama Nounou), the director of the president's office, Mr Mokondo Bonza, and the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr Buketi Bukaya.

### Border Talks With Angola Open 6 Sep

AB0709171889 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1435 GMT  
7 Sep 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Sep (AZAP)—Yesterday afternoon at the People's Palace, the Zaire-Angola subcommission for the maintenance of peace along the common border began studying practical modalities for the operation of border posts. During the meeting, the Zairian side will submit to the Angolan side a list of posts which should be set up along their border. The Angolan side will also set up corresponding posts on the other side of their 2,600-km common border.

The Zairian and Angolan delegations to the meeting are led respectively by Major General Mazemba Wa Ebenga, chief of staff of the National Gendarmerie, and Lieutenant Colonel Mario Placido Cirilo de Sa, member of the general staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA.

In their opening speeches, Gen Mazemba and Lt Col Mario Placido praised the efforts that Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Eduardo dos Santos continue to make to establish a climate of peace, trust, and understanding between the two peoples. The moving ceremony on 26 August 1989 at Noqui (Angola) to mark the reopening of the Zaire-Angola border falls within this context, which is aimed at making this border a line of peace, friendship, and brotherhood.

The meeting of the Zaire-Angolan subcommission for the maintenance of peace is scheduled to end on Friday [8 September].

#### \* EEC Financing Hydroelectric Projects

34190332b Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 Jul 89 p 9

[Article by Sadiki Nsimire]

[Text] The Kivu program of the European Economic Community (EEC) has released 8,368,350 zaires for construction of a hydraulic mill at Kasheke in the Kalehe area of southern Kivu, which has been operational for over 6 months.

Mukendi, regional coordinator of the EEC program for southern Kivu, told reporters that the funds made it possible to purchase equipment and finance the mill project study.

The mill, which has a power of 53.4 kilowatts per hour, was set up with the aid of the Rural Development Company of Zaire (SODERZA), which has also organized a training session for members of the mill management committee.

The Kasheke hydraulic mill will serve over 15,000 inhabitants in that region of the country.

#### Mill Management

On Saturday, the Rural Development Company (SODERZA) turned over management of the hydraulic mills to Bushushu and Ihusi development committees in the Kalehe area for the EEC Kivu program.

The great hope of Mukendi, the EEC program coordinator in southern Kivu, is to see a climate of understanding prevail between rural development committees and all the people in order to prevent any future conflict and thus enable the project to attain its goals.

He told the people that SODERZA had received a sum of 3,285,010 zaires from the EEC for the two projects.

Serving 10,000 persons in Bushushu and 15,000 persons in Ihusi, the two mills put out 11.5 and 15.4 kilowatts per hour respectively.

#### Ruzizi Power Plant

Simanga, general director of Great Lakes Energy, EGEL, threw flowers to technicians and engineers who have put their very hearts and souls into making the International Electricity Company of the Great Lake Countries (SINELAC) operate properly.

In his statement to the press, Simanga said that the two Ruzizi II turbines produce 27 megawatts and that tests under way are conclusive.

At the current pace, the three companies that distribute electric power in their respective countries, to wit: REGIDESO [Water and Power Distribution Administration] (Burundi), ELECTROGAZ [Public Electricity, Water, and Gas Production, Transport, and Distribution Company] (Rwanda), and SNEL [National Electricity Company] (Zaire), will have to set up their systems to receive current from Ruzizi II, whose lines have already been strung to the two neighboring countries.

#### \* Italy Donates Road-Building Equipment

34190142a Kinshasa ELIMA in French 4 Aug 89 p 4

[Article by Kasonga Ndunga Mule: "Traffic on the Ituri Route Will Soon Be Re-Opened"]

[Text] With the announcement of the arrival of 382 tons of equipment at the port of Kisangi, intended for road work in the Upper-Zaire region, hope is beginning to dawn on the Kisangi horizon.

This material is a gift to the Republic of Zaire from the Italian Government. It will be used for the famous Ituri route on the section going from Kisangani to Bunia, or about 750 kilometers. This route crosses the great equatorial forest from west to east, going along inhabited zones, and others that are inhospitable to man. It also passes through Epulu, the future Okapi park and protected reserve where the Okapi live.

This shipment consists up of 4 Fiat Allis bulldozers, each 16.7 tons; 6 mechanical shovels; 2 4x4 Landover Jeeps; 13 trucks, including 9 dump trucks and 4 straight trucks; 4 road graders; 2 tank trucks for water; 4 vibrating rollers; 2 repair trucks; and 4 trailers.

According to Mr Buck, regional technical adviser of the regional headquarters of the Office of Upper Zaire Highways, now serving as interim regional director, and whom we approached on this subject, the team of 5 Italians who arrived at the Office of Upper Zaire Highways will work with all this equipment as an additional unit of the Office of Highways.

The management considers that the assignment of this unit to the Ituri highway will allow the Office of Highways to withdraw equipment on the Ituri route and use it

elsewhere, in particular on the Kisangani-Opala, Kisangani-Banalia, and the Kisangani-Yangambi highways. Units 452 and 453 of Isiro and Bunia will also withdraw their vehicles and send them to the north.

This intervention by the Italian Government comes just at the right time for those familiar with the difficulties caused by the condition of the Ituri route during the rainy season. Citizen Sampassa Kaweta Milombe, regional president of the MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution], and regional governor of Upper Zaire, who made a tour during the beginning of the year, and has traveled this route from one end to the other, can feel relieved. The peoples of these areas, to whom he had promised to do everything to resolve the problems of this route, will soon be satisfied.

**\* National Labor Council Discusses Wage Policy**

*34190142b Kinshasa ELIMA in French 4 Aug 89 p 4*

[Article by Seke Nsunba: "Participants Opted For Elimination of Wage Disparities"]

[Excerpt] Participants in the work of the twenty-third session of the National Labor Council, which took place 17-22 July at the Training Center of the INSS [National

Social Security Institute] at Kinshasa, opted for a classification appropriate to the political and socio-economic realities of the country, especially by envisaging, on the one hand, elimination of wage discriminations between expatriates and nationals, and on the other hand, [by envisaging] elimination of all wage disparities, in conformity with the wish expressed by the MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution] Founder-President, and President of the Republic, in his budget speech of 5 December 1984.

In her closing speech at last Saturday's session in the People's Palace, citizeness Muduka Inyanza, State Commissioner of Labor and Social Insurance, declared that participants in this session clearly and precisely defined the new policy in the employment field, which will be followed during the next few years.

Concerning wages, a national wage policy was set forth based on the Interoccupational Minimum Growth Wage, with exclusive reference to the family-type budget or the "housewife's market basket."

According to what the head of the Labor Department said, the Interoccupational Minimum Growth Wage could be considered as a major trump card for the country's wage earners because it could bring about regular re-adjustments that always take into account the economic situation.

**Ethiopia****Talks With Rebels Open in Atlanta 7 Sep****Addis Ababa Radio Report**

*EA0709220089 Addis Ababa Domestic Service  
in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] We have just received the following news: The meeting on procedural matters, which is the first stage in the efforts to peacefully solve the problem in the northern part of our country, has opened today in Atlanta, Georgia. Getachew Haile Mariam reported this by phone this evening from the Atlanta Carter Center:

[Begin Getachew recording] The talks between the Government of Ethiopia and the opposition group to solve [words indistinct] opened in Atlanta, Georgia today. Delegations from both sides are present at the first level talks. The Ethiopian delegation is led by Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member and secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee. The opposition group is led by Mr Ali Muhammad Sa'id. The talks opened at the Carter Center in Atlanta with the former U.S. President, who organized the forum, acting as observer.

On arrival at the Carter Center, members of the two delegations were welcomed, in turn, by Mr Carter and his wife, after which members of both delegations met with journalists, and President Carter read the opening announcement. Next, the leaders of both delegations made short speeches declaring their respective stands.

In the statement he gave on behalf of the Ethiopian team, Comrade Ashagre pointed out that it is a sad fact that the ongoing fratricidal civil war has resulted in the loss of life and property of numerous citizens. Due to the social destabilization following the turmoil, millions of our citizens have been forced to seek refuge in various foreign countries and are forced to suffer as third class citizens. Much blood has been shed and many lives lost and property destroyed. He expressed his belief that these talks will establish a strong foundation for negotiations to be embarked upon to halt the fratricidal genocide between brothers and to find a permanent solution to the problem. He went on to affirm that the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia delegation was ready to embark upon the talks with patience and an open mind, so as to hold the discussions in a new spirit, adding that by jointly overcoming some obstacles which might occur, we are sincerely hopeful that our talks will be fruitful.

In conclusion, he expressed his admiration for Jimmy Carter, who has made a major contribution to the convening of the first level talks, saying: We are ready to discuss the details of the procedures that should be laid down for future peace negotiations. [end recording]

Getachew's report states that the meeting is continuing. We shall present the details as soon as we receive them.

**Eritrean Radio Report**

*EA0809105689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses  
of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 8 Sep 89*

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] and the Ethiopian Government yesterday held the first round of talks in Atlanta in the United States. The former American President Jimmy Carter was an observer at the meeting which took place in the center named after him. Before the opening of the talks both teams, that is, the heads of the EPLF delegation and that of the Dergue government gave a news conference. Comrade al-Amin Muhammad Sa'id, EPLF Politburo member and head of delegation, said that the EPLF and the people desired peace and that they had come to the talks with goodwill. He further said that it was not the first time talks had been held with the Addis Ababa government [words indistinct]. At the end of the news conference direct talks between the two sides began.

This first round of talks, which mainly focuses on procedural matters, will discuss the date and venue of the main meeting and the names and numbers of observers to take part in the meeting [words indistinct]. The EPLF delegation, in addition to its leader Comrade al-Amin Muhammad Sa'id, comprises two Politburo members: Comrade (Haile Wolde Tensae) and Comrade (Mahmud Kelifom), [names indistinct] and Comrade (Amare Tekle). The Dergue delegation is led by a secretary and Central Committee member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

**Rebel Radio Calls VOA Report 'Fabrication'**

*EA0809110489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray  
Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 0400 GMT 8 Sep 89*

[Text] A refutation: The news item broadcast by the Voice of America yesterday alleging that our radio station had announced the Tigray People's Liberation Front's [TPLF] capture of Weldiya is a complete fabrication. The Voice of the Tigray Revolution [VTR] did not announce the item in any of its programs. The TPLF has not captured Weldiya township, and at no time did it claim to have captured it. While this is the reality, the VOA, in its usual manner of gross distortion, said that the TPLF had captured the township of Weldiya in a deliberate attempt to distort our activities. This should be clear to everybody.

This is not the first time that the VOA has announced distorted news about the VTR, sometimes adding its own version and at other times misquoting our broadcasts. It has engaged in these deliberate distortions for a long time, especially when our forces destroyed the 104th Workers Party of Ethiopia Army Division. Therefore, no realistic Ethiopian should be misled by this untrustworthy, antirevolution, antidemocratic, anti-peace and bag-of-lies radio station.

### **Ethiopian Front Makes Battle Claims**

*EA0709131589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray  
Revolution in Amharic 0400 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] On 4 September the heroic people's army of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] destroyed two battalions [as heard], one brigade command, and a heavy artillery battery. It also captured (Alele Sulula) in the fighting along the Kobo-Weldeya Road. Our heroic forces destroyed the 6th and 100th Brigades of the 102d Airborne Division. The notorious 102d Airborne Division's 6th Brigade is the force which sabotaged the May coup attempt in Asmera. As such, it committed an unforgettable crime against the people. For this it was given an award by the fascist Dergue. The brigade was based in Asmera until it was moved to our area recently to carry out the Dergue's invasion campaign. Nevertheless, it has been given the lesson of its life because it has been destroyed by the heroic forces of the EPRDF.

It is to be recalled that the EPRDF's heroic forces had earlier carried out a counteroffensive against the Workers Party of Ethiopia's 1st and 17th Army Divisions and captured the townships of Maychew and Korem.

Listeners, we will announce details of the battle as soon as we receive them.

### **Somalia**

#### **Rebels Make Military Claims**

*EA0509215889 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1500 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] Units of the Somali National Movement's [SNM] 6th Division have ambushed and inflicted heavy losses on the besieged enemy troops on the road at Sheikh Mountain in Togdheer Region. During the operation, four enemy soldiers were killed and others were wounded. The SNM correspondent in Togdheer Region has also told us that units of the same division made another attack on the Burao-Sheikh road near (Galoley) village, destroying four enemy technical vehicles including their contents. One justice-seeking fighter was killed in the attack. The same units shelled the enemy garrison at Sheikh, inflicting heavy casualties and losses.

Other reports say units of the 4th Division of the SNM justice-seeking forces recently attacked the Hargeysa-Arabsiyo road, destroying two Nissan trucks and their cargo, which included 60 enemy soldiers, of whom some were killed and others wounded.



**F.W. de Klerk Presidency To Begin 'In 2 Weeks'**

*MB080905589 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 8 Sep 89*

[Text] A cabinet reshuffle is expected in 2 weeks' time, when F.W. de Klerk announces his first cabinet and names the new ministers' councils in the three houses.

The swearing in of the cabinet is expected to take place after De Klerk takes over officially as state president in 2 weeks' time.

There is speculation only five ministers will retain their present posts: Pik Botha in foreign affairs, Magnus Malan in Defense, Kobie Coetsee in Justice, Barend Du Plessis in Finance, and Adriaan Vlok in Law and Order.

**De Klerk Says 'Satisfied' With Election Results**

*MR0709183489 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Reacting to the result, Mr de Klerk said he was satisfied. He told [South African Broadcasting Corporation correspondent] Riaan Nel that the NP [National Party] can now go ahead with its action plan:

[Begin recording] [De Klerk] Based on a realist evaluation we are satisfied with the results. We have a clear majority and we see this as a mandate for the NP's 5-year action plan. Therefore, we shall implement the action plan with strength and conviction.

[Nel] Still, Mr de Klerk, the NP lost a considerable number of seats to the left and the right. To what do you ascribe this?

[De Klerk] Never in the last few decades, if ever, has a governing party had so much against it in an election. With a 21-percent interest rate, the economy being in a very difficult phase, our being in a state of emergency, and with all the problems we have had with my election as leader, without my having the powers of head of state, everything was in the opposition's favor. Therefore, we are not upset. We expected this, and we are quite happy with the result. [end recording]

**Mass Democratic Movement Terms Elections 'Farce'**

*MB0709194189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1931 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 7 SAPA—Pledging to step up its defiance of apartheid legislation in the weeks ahead, the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) today spurned the general elections as a "farce," saying the centre stage of political activity had been removed from parliament to extra-parliamentary organisations.

In a joint statement on behalf of the MDM, UDF [United Democratic Front] official Mr Murphy Morobe and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, said the

response by Indian and Coloured people at the polls showed the overwhelming rejection of the tri-cameral system.

In addition, they said, "more people participated in our protest action against the racist elections than voted in this farcical election which excludes the majority of South African citizens on the basis of their skin colour."

"Where in the entire civilised world could an 'election' be held preventing the majority of citizens from voting, while the minority who were allowed to vote had 30 days to do it in?" asked the organisation.

Mr Morobe and Mr Naidoo predicted that the National Party win would unleash "brutal repression from the apartheid forces" while the country sank "deeper into a crisis."

As a result, they said, it was necessary that the international community reinforced its isolation of Pretoria by denying and shunning "pro-apartheid forces a platform in every international forum."

"We concur with the rest of Africa and the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) that apartheid is irreconcilable with peace and justice in South Africa as long as apartheid exists here.

"It is only when the apartheid government has agreed (to the ANC [African National Congress] conditions for negotiations) that the democratic movement will acknowledge that it is serious about negotiations for a permanent and lasting peace in our country," the statement said.

**ANC Urges De Klerk To Clear Way for Talks**

*MB0709172289 Gaborone Domestic Service in English  
1610 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] The African National Congress, ANC, today called on new South African President Frederik de Klerk to take immediate steps to clear the way for talks with the group. ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo said that Mr de Klerk had pledged before the elections that he was in favor of change, and that he now has to put his words into action.

Mr Nzo said there had been general expectations that a victory for Mr de Klerk's National Party in the elections would herald the dawn of a new era in South Africa. He (?suggested) these hopes have been based on Mr de Klerk having made positive statements, implying a definite change of approach after he became president.

He said that it was essential that immediate steps be taken by the De Klerk regime which will demonstrate their seriousness and honesty of purpose.

Mr Nzo told a press conference on the sidelines of the Nonaligned Movement summit that the Organization of African Unity, OAU, had provided guidelines for

bringing about change and for clearing the way for talks between the South African Government and the ANC.

The OAU guidelines were agreed at a meeting of the pan-African organization's heads of state committee on South Africa in Harare last August.

### CP Leader Treurnicht Rejects Power Sharing

MB0709164189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1627 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Pretoria Sept 7 SAPA—Yesterday's general election had set a stable foundation for future elections for the Conservative Party [CP] and the CP considered that the campaign for the next election had started last night, party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said this afternoon.

Addressing a press conference at the CP headquarters, he said he was satisfied with the CP's haul of seats (39), but conceded that he had hoped for some more.

Dr Treurnicht said the impression had been given in comment during the SATV's election coverage last night that the only party was the "Democratic Party [DP], with the NP [National Party] as a sort of collaborator (meeloper)," but it had to be remembered that the CP had remained the official opposition.

The NP had lost 30 seats, while the CP had gained 17.

The CP had obtained 680,000 votes in this election, as opposed to 547,000 in the previous one.

The NP had "long ago" reached its electoral ceiling, while the DP was close to its.

What had until a few years ago been considered "merely NP policy," was now labelled "far-right."

Dr Treurnicht said the CP had made break-throughs in the Orange Free State and the Cape Province, and there were now about 66 marginal seats countrywide.

"There is a fluid situation, and I don't think the NP can sleep very peacefully. Were it in any way to put a foot in the direction of the DP, it will lose votes to the right.

Two factors had caused some voters still to vote for the NP: Uncertainty about the "essence of its reform," and the fact they had not yet had the "benefit of the election results in SWA [South-West Africa]."

Dr Treurnicht said he did not think real power-sharing was possible: "I remain convinced that the moment you try to share power, you lose control."

The release of ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela under Mr F.W. de Klerk's government was possible, while the probability remained to be seen.

The CP believed Mr Mandela had "no part to play in white politics."

### Commentary Views Election as 'Mandate for Reform'

MB0709174289 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1550 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Station commentary: "A Further Mandate for Reform in South Africa"]

[Text] The general election in South Africa has produced a new Parliament and a new government. Next week a new state president is to be chosen. The task will be not only to govern South Africa but also to lead the nation into the future towards the new South Africa.

In the election 70 percent of the white South African electorate committed itself to further progressive reform in the country. They did so by voting for the two reform parties—the governing National Party [NP] and the Democratic Party. This 70-percent vote in favor of reform was a resounding rejection of the right-wing Conservative Party that seeks to halt reform and reintroduce the abandoned policy of apartheid.

South Africa's present reform program is based on gradual and evolutionary change and has been in progress for just over a decade. During that time remarkable changes have taken place in South Africa. Now the government has been given a further mandate to continue and indeed to expedite reform.

Mr F.W. de Klerk, who is likely to become South Africa's next president, has announced a dynamic 5-year plan of action. It is an ambitious program that will demand sacrifices from all. One such sacrifice came this week when the governing NP lost a large number of seats because of its insistence on reform.

Others, too, will have to make their sacrifices and their contribution. In this regard there is a pressing need for a commitment by the authentic black leadership in South Africa to meaningful negotiations and dialogue on a new political and constitutional dispensation for South Africa.

The mandate for reform provided to the South African Government this week runs for the next 5 years. With the cooperation and participation of all communities those 5 years will see dramatic changes in the political face of South Africa.

### Radio Urges Sacrifices for National Unity

MB0899062189 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The general election this week produced a new Parliament and a new government.

Next week, a new state president will be chosen.

Their task will be not only to govern South Africa in the next 5 years but also to lead the nation into the future towards the new South Africa.

The House of Assembly election on Wednesday demonstrated a clear wish amongst the majority of the electorate for a new beginning, a new beginning that will offer the prospect of both political and economic peace and stability. Seventy percent of this electorate, supporters of the National Party or the Democratic Party, committed itself on Wednesday to progressive reform. It is a mandate that cannot be ignored; it is a mandate that demands a new beginning under new political leadership.

First of all, however, the problem areas and hurdles must be identified. Few South Africans will argue with the identification of the problem areas made by Mr F.W. de Klerk, who is likely to become the next state president. There will, however, be differences on Mr de Klerk's plans to solve these problem areas. First and foremost on the list of hurdles is the need to end the violence and unrest in the country. Allied to this is the need to bridge the distrust, suspicion, and fear that divides South Africans. Those who break the law or commit violence must be dealt with in a firm and steadfast manner. At the same time, national unity must be built on the basis of the shared values of the majority. There must be a secure foundation for negotiations, and, in this respect, Mr de Klerk has committed himself to the concept of a great indaba. In the economic sphere, the shackles holding back prosperity and economic growth must be removed, and in the political sphere a new constitution must be developed in which every citizen can participate without domination.

It is an ambitious program of action that is required. It will demand sacrifices from all. One such sacrifice came on Wednesday with the loss of a large number of seats by the governing party. Others, too, will have to make sacrifices in the interests of national unity and the building of a peaceful nation. In this regard, there is need for a commitment to meaningful negotiations on the part of authentic black leaders. The mandate that was given this week is one that covers the next 5 years. That period must not be wasted on confrontation, rather there must be goodwill and cooperation amongst those who sincerely want a new beginning now and who want to be part of the building of the new South Africa.

## Further Reports on Election Results

### House of Assembly Results

MB0709124389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1239 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 7 SAPA—With 165 results known, the state of parties in the House of Assembly is:

NP [National Party]	93
CP [Conservative Party]	39
DP [Democratic Party]	33
Others	nil

The CP gained 17 seats from the NP and the DP gained 12 seats from the NP. The NP made no gains and lost 29 seats.

In the 166th and final seat, Fauresmith in the OFS [Orange Free State], where there was a "dead heat," another election is to be held.

### Assembly Vote by Province

MB0709195489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1923 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 07, SAPA—With results in 152 of the contested seats known, the percent of registered voters who cast their votes in the House of Assembly election is 69.50.

### Figures for the provinces were:

Transvaal	
Votes for:	
NP	492,314
CP	431,312
DP	143,404
HNP [Reformed National Party]	3,016
Ind	496
Spoilt papers	4,398
No. reg voters	1,541,031
Percent poll	69.75

Cape		Natal	
Votes for:		Votes for:	
NP	285,203	NP	96,406
CP	97,518	CP	30,380
DP	157,538	DP	91,857
HNP	1,257	HNP	756
Ind	0	Ind	241
Spoilt papers	3,449	Spoilt Papers	651
Total Prov-	544,965	Total Prov-	219,791
vince		ince vote	
No. reg voters	797,327	No. reg voters	330,419
Percent Poll	68.35	Percent Poll	66.52

Orange Free State	
Votes for	
NP	88,490
CP	80,068
DP	4,382
HNP	590
Ind	0
Spoilt papers	556
Total Prov vote	174,086
No. reg voters	228,715
Percent poll	76.11

A total of 29 seats changed hands in the House of Assembly Elections.

The NP gained 0 and lost 29.

The CP gained 17 and lost 0.

The DP gained 12 and lost 0.

The HNP gained 0 and lost 0.

The Ind gained 0 and lost 0.



### House of Representatives Results

MB0709151389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1322 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 7 SAPA—With 76 results known, the state of parties [in the House of Representatives] at 1520 was:

LP [Labor Party]	66
DRP [Democratic Reform Party]	4
UDP [United Democratic Party]	3
FP [Federal Party]	1
IP [Independent Party]	2

The LP retained an overwhelming overall majority but lost six seats in all—three to the UDP and three to the DRP. The DRP took Ottery, in the Cape, from the now defunct Peoples' Congress Party. Results for four seats remain outstanding.

### Representatives Vote by Province

MB0709195689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1926 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 07 SAPA—With results in 63 of the contested seats known, the percentage of registered voters who cast their votes in the House of Representatives election is 17.47.

#### Figures for the provinces were:

Transvaal	
Votes for:	
LP	22,034
DRP	2,154
UDP	5,408
FP	0
IND [Independent]	7,888
Spoilt Papers	287
Total Prov Vote	37,771
No. Reg Voters	141,630
Percent Poll	26.67

Cape	
Votes For:	
LP	115,099
DRP	30,073
UDP	10,247
FP	1,765
IND	11,072
Spoilt Papers	1,771
Total Prov Vote	170,027
No. Reg Voters	1,067,484
Percent Poll	15.93

Natal	
Votes For:	
LP	6,133
DRP	882
UDP	0
FP	0

IND	3,618
Spoilt Papers	106
Total Prov Vote	10,739
No. Reg Voters	49,131
Percent Poll	21.86

Orange Free State  
Votes for:

LP	1,893
DRP	0
UDP	321
FP	0
IND	445
Spoilt Papers	45
Total Prov Vote	2,704
No. Reg Voters	8,056
Percent Poll	33.57

### House of Delegates Results

MB0709152989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1415 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 7 SAPA—With 40 results known, the state of parties [in the House of Delegates] at 16.15 was:

SP [Solidarity Party]	16
NPP [National People's Party]	9
IND [Independent]	6
MPP [Merit People's Party]	3
PP [People's Party]	1
NFP [National Federal Party]	1
UP [United Party]	2
DP [Democratic Party]	2

Solidarity gained five seats from the National People's Party but lost four seats in all—two to independents, one to the National Federal Party and one to the Democratic Party.

The NPP lost eight seats in all—two to the Merit Peoples' Party, four to independents, one to the United Party and one to the DP.

The Peoples' Party took Actonville, Transvaal—a constituency previously held by an independent.

The National Federal Party took Central Rand from Solidarity.

The MPP won two seats from the NPP and took Lenasia East as well, which was previously held by the Progressive Independent Party.

Independent candidates gained two from Solidarity and three from the NPP.

The UP won Allandale, Natal—previously held by an independent—and North Western Cape, from the NPP.

The DP took Springfield, Natal from Solidarity and Tongaat from the NPP.

Results for all 40 seats are now in.

### **Fauresmith Election Tie Prompts Second Vote**

*MB0709124089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1233 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 7 SAPA—Another election will be held at Fauresmith in the Free State where yesterday's election culminated in a dead heat between the National and Conservative Parties [NP and CP].

Mr J.M. Aucamp, NP, and Mr F.W.A. Danzfuss, CP, tied with 4,519 votes. Mr N.J. Saunderson, HNP, collected 120 votes.

The Fauresmith electoral officer, Mr P.C. Nel, said today the Electoral Act stipulated that another election should be held if there was no outright winner.

At a meeting this morning, a recount was decided against as both candidates were satisfied with the original count, Mr Nel said.

In the last elections, the seat was won by Mr P.J.S. Olivier (NP) with a majority of 1,048.

### **Labor Wins 69 Seats; Hendrickse Comments**

*MB0709202089 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] The ruling Labor Party [LP] lost 7 seats, but ended with 69, including their 18 uncontested seats, gaining a clear majority of the 80 seats in the House.

Mr Carter Ebrahim's Democratic Reform Party won five seats to remain the official opposition. The United Democratic Party took three seats, the independents two and the Freedom Party one.

Of 1,019,843 voters registered in the House of Representatives, 179,284 cast votes, resulting in a percentage poll of 17.58.

The LP for Pieter Hendrickse in the Addo constituency means that three members of the Hendrickse family will be in Parliament. LP leader Alan Hendrickse was elected unopposed in Swartkops, while another of his sons, Michael, won the Shauderville seat for the LP. His son-in-law, Desmond Lockey, was also elected to Parliament.

Reacting to the LP's landslide victory in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse said the result of the general election was a clear indication from the entire electorate that it was interested in the implementation of a reform process that would provide for total participation by all South Africans.

[Begin recording] [Hendrickse] I was very enthused and encouraged by the fact that we had been able to get 69 out of 80. I would certainly have liked more, but it does say that the party machine is well oiled, and of course it does indicate that the majority of the people, particularly

those whom we represent, are satisfied that we are doing what they want us to do in terms of dismantling of apartheid and the question of upliftment of a community that has been left behind over the years.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the future?

[Hendrickse] Well, immediately we must start with the act on separate amenities, the group areas must come, certainly, we can't allow that to remain, and then the Race Classification Act. Of course the whole question of dismantling is around the question of: where do we go from here, which is the creation of a new constitution, and this is absolutely essential. The next 5 years must show us we're on the road for change to such an extent that every South African, irrespective of race, color, culture, or creed, or sex must have a say in all decision-making processes at all levels, and to that end we certainly are dedicated. [end recording]

### **Labor Party Wins Southern Cape Constituency**

*MB0809091689 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0900 GMT 8 Sep 89 txt  
[Text] The last result of the election for the House of Representatives, the Southern Cape constituency, has been announced.*

The seat was won by Mr B.P. Cupido of the Labor Party [LP], with 1,914 votes. Mr P.C. Millward of the Democratic Reform Party [DRP] received 548 votes, giving Mr Cupido a majority of 1,366.

It was a gain for the LP, which now was 69 seats in the 80-seat House.

### **Lawyer Claims 25 Die in 6 Sep Cape Violence**

*MB0709184189 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1400 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town civil rights lawyer Essa Moosa says the death toll from political violence in the Cape Town colored townships stands at 25. He says a number of the deaths have been confirmed officially, but he declined to give his source of information.

Earlier Archbishop Desmond Tutu and church leader Allan Boesak said 23 people had died in the strife. They did not say how the deaths had occurred. Tutu called on the acting state president, F. W. de Klerk, to sack Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and to condemn the police action.

### **Boesak, Mellet Comment on Cape Town Violence**

*MB0709162089 London BBC World Service in English  
1309 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The results of yesterday's elections in South Africa are now being somewhat overshadowed by the news of the violence in townships around Cape Town where,

according to leading anti-apartheid churchmen, riot police killed more than 20 people. The South African authorities concede that some people died but say the figure is much lower.

Rev Allan Boesak described what he believed had happened around Cape Town overnight:

[Begin Boesak recording] Well, last night was indeed the worst incident of violence that we had gone through since 1985 and 1986 here in Cape Town. All of the peninsula here, as far as I could ascertain, and certainly all of the so-called colored townships on the Cape Flats erupted into violence last night, beginning here in Bellville and at Mitchell's Plain. We have figure for fatalities that have been given us by ambulancemen and journalists and doctors who had been dealing with the situation and, as far as we know, at least 11 people were killed in Mitchell's Plain, 4 people in Lavender Hill, 2 people in (Delalle Park), 3 people in Steenburg, and 2 or 3 people in Kayalitsha. That is not counting the areas around where I live, Elsiesrivier, Bellville, Ravensmead, and Bellair, where I know that violence had gone on until the early hours of this morning. [end recording]

Brigadier Leon Mellet is spokesman for the Law and Order Ministry in Pretoria. What then are the official figures for the number of dead and wounded?

[Begin Mellet recording] We are still trying to piece together all the information that we can obtain. What I do know at this stage is, we know of 12 people who were killed last night. Seven of these people died in the Kayalitsha township. Now, we know that of those seven, at least four we can directly link to a faction fight between two committees or two opposing factions. So, if I can just [words indistinct] the facts that we have, we only have 12 deaths. That is all we know of. If they have any further deaths, then they must produce the bodies so that we can investigate their deaths. I am trying to tell you that there are seven people who died in Kayalitsha; I gave you some of the background as to what had happened there. Then, there are five people who died in different incidents of violence elsewhere in the peninsula, in colored areas. Those are the only facts that we have at our disposal. We can only go by facts and not by speculation. [end recording]

#### **Tutu 'Very Scared' by Possible Police Actions**

*MB0709170089 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The announcement of the results in South Africa has perhaps been rather overshadowed by the violence involved in the mass protest against the elections by blacks excluded from the polls. A defiance campaign has been going on for several weeks and yesterday there was a mass stayaway from work by black employees.

Well, this morning, church leaders Archbishop Tutu and Allan Boesak claimed that last night more than 20 people were killed in protests around Cape Town. On the line to Cape Town, Julian Marshall asked Archbishop Tutu how, according to him, these people had met their deaths:

[Begin recording] [Tutu] Almost in every case it is the security forces who are accused of having been responsible for (the killings).

[Marshall] But were these people [pauses] were they protesting in some kind of way?

[Tutu] I expect, yes. These people were out on the street. It was a massive stayaway from work to demonstrate the black opposition to the elections, which was shown also by the farcical turnout at the polls. People were out in the street and they were quite scary to hear. I mean, in many instances the police were carrying shotguns.

[Marshall] And what is your information about the situation in the Cape Town townships today?

[Tutu] Well, I have just come away from about three or four of these. There are signs of barricades that have gone up. We went to one of those townships, called Lavender Hill, which was almost a no-go area yesterday, and we addressed a crowd of about 300 or 400 people, mainly young people, urging them not to indulge in stone throwing and reminding them that our struggle was a noble struggle and, therefore, nonviolent. And further down, straight after we had done this, we encountered soldiers with assault rifles. I mean, they were carrying assault rifles and they were not carrying them for show.

[Marshall] So, the situation is still fairly volatile, as far as you are concerned?

[Tutu] Absolutely. I am very, very scared. I am very scared about what could happen if the police are not called to order by Mr Vlok. [end recording]

#### **Zach de Beer Supports Call To Remove Vlok**

*MB0709180789 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Democratic Party co-leader Zach de Beer says he would support a call for Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to be sacked. He was commenting to a call by Archbishop Desmond Tutu for Vlok to be sacked after a night of intense political violence in the Cape Town townships.

[Begin De Beer Recording] Yes, I would certainly think if Mr de Klerk wants to give the impression that he is a democrat, that he is going to govern in a democratic way, he can do a lot worse than start by removing Mr Vlok. But then one doesn't know of course in terms of whose instructions Mr Vlok is acting. [end recording]

**Police Challenge Tutu, Boesak To Prove Claims***MB0709160189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1559 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Pretoria Sep 7 SAPA—The police today challenged Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Alan Boesak to substantiate claims at a news conference that 23 people were shot dead, apparently by the SA [South African] Police, in overnight violence in the Cape Peninsula.

"It appears as if they sought an opportunity to propagate these untested allegations without first trying to verify the facts," a police Public Relations Division statement said.

"We invite Archbishop Tutu and those who claim that at least 23 people were shot dead to produce the evidence.

"If such evidence is produced, the South African Police gives the assurance that such evidence will be thoroughly investigated."

"Following claims by Archbishop Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak that at least 23 people were 'indiscriminately' shot dead in the Cape Peninsula last night, the South Africa Police wish to state the following:

All the claims and allegations are at present being investigated and evidence at our disposal at this stage reveals that seven people were killed in Khayalitsha, where two opposing factions have been involved in a longstanding feud.

The factions are known as the so-called 'Town Committee' and another led by a certain 'Prince Quabinda.'

Last night the home of Prince Quabinda was attacked and set alight. His car was also gutted and shots were fired at the fleeing occupants of the home.

During the shooting a 69-year-old woman, apparently Prince Quabinda's mother-in-law, was shot dead. A 6-year-old child and a 14-year-old youth were also killed.

Police later found the bodies of four other persons near the scene. They also died from gunshot wounds.

In the coloured areas of Eersterus, Bishop Lavis and Mitchell's Plain five people were killed during mob and street violence. All had apparently died from gunshot wounds.

The circumstances surrounding their deaths are still not known. Police however took possession of five so-called 'zip-guns' (home made firearms) found after the mob violence.

Two policemen were wounded when they were shot at with shotguns. Police are also investigating allegations that members of the public had fired at rioting mobs after their cars had been stoned and petrol bombed.

The South African Police object strongly to the fact that Archbishop Tutu and Dr Boesak thought it fit to hold an

international press conference where they told the world how at least 23 people were shot dead, apparently by the South African Police. It appears as if they sought an opportunity to propagate these untested allegations without first trying to verify the facts.

We invite Archbishop Tutu and those who claim that at least 23 people were shot dead to produce the evidence. If such evidence is produced, the South African Police gives the assurance that such evidence will be thoroughly investigated.

We also have no knowledge of a so-called 69-year-old woman whose headless body was found. We also await such evidence," the police statement concluded.

**Vlok Responds to Tutu, Boesak Remarks on Unrest***MB0809112189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1105 GMT 8 Sep 89*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 8 SAPA—The minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, today questioned statements made by Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Alan Boesak to try and "capitalise politically on unrest and violence".

He said this in a statement following an attack on him and the police about the alleged abuse of violence and the alleged deaths of 23 people in the Western Cape on Wednesday.

Mr Vlok said he had repeatedly warned recently that the activities of the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM), with which Archbishop Tutu and Dr Boesak were associated, would lead to violence and bloodshed.

In all cases where deaths had occurred, proper legal inquests would be held.

Small groups of police had been attacked at polling booths on Wednesday, and 26 had been wounded, some with gunshots.

Three had been hospitalised.

Mr Vlok called on Archbishop Tutu and Dr Boesak to co-operate to make peaceful development possible.

Herewith the text of Mr Vlok's statement:

"The minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, prompted by attacks on the police by Bishop Tutu and Dr Boesak concerning the misuse of violence and the alleged death of 23 people, has voiced his deepest condemnation about the lies and the manner in which the two church leaders have attempted to make political gains from unrest and acts of violence.

"Mr Vlok has recently repeatedly warned that the activities of the Mass Democratic Movement, in which Bishop Tutu and Dr Boesak also had a part, would lead to violence and bloodletting.



""Mr Vlok said: 'As in the past the so called peaceful mass defiance attempts have created a violence-psychosis and it is obvious that the old vendetta among some factions in Khayelitsha, which has so far been prevented by the intervention of the police, has caused a renewed outbreak of violence.

""In all the cases in which persons died, a proper inquest would be held and in cases in which the police had been involved it would be established whether the violence had been applied lawfully or not.

""The pronouncements from Bishop Tutu and Dr Boesak are not only based on wrong information but openly a complete disregard of the law in the RSA.

""In spite of calls and an invitation for information concerning the 23 persons, whom they allege are dead, only 15 persons could be traced who have died on the night of six/seven September in the western Cape during acts of violence. Ten of these 15 persons apparently perished during faction fights in Khayelitsha. An investigation with a view to an inquest is being expedited in order for this process to be dealt with as speedily as possible.

""The two clerics are deliberately misleading the world about the true facts surrounding the events in the western Cape.

""They tried to allege that innocent and peaceful persons have been shot dead by the police in cold blood.

""Why do they keep silent about the true facts about the more than 50 petrol bomb attacks on innocent persons and motorists who, among others, wanted to vote?

""The instigator intimidated persons and forced them to stay away from polling booths by erecting burning road blocks and attacking and assaulting people. Several persons were also fired upon.

""In other cases, small groups of policemen who were protecting voters at polling booths have been attacked by large groups of rioters. The rioters tried to storm the polling booths.

""Twenty-six policemen were injured and some had gunshot wounds. Three were hospitalised. More than 500 cases of unrest occurred in the western Cape during that night.

""As a tool of the ANC/SACP [African National Congress/South African Communist Party] the Mass Democratic Movement is at present creating a climate of violence which hampers negotiations, and the aim of the ANC/SACP to destroy any form of peaceful reform is being promoted. All possible opportunities where violence can occur are being created and I find it shocking and tragic that Bishop Tutu, already at this stage, brings up (Bysleep) the funeral of persons of persons who have recently died in the violence.

""I wish to appeal to Bishop Tutu and Dr Boesak to cooperate in making peaceful development possible and to desist from continually becoming involved in activities where confrontation and violence might follow.""

#### **1,000 NUM Members on Strike at Black Mountain**

*MB0709134189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1305 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 7 SAPA—More than 1,000 National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and other workers at the Black Mountain mine in the northern Cape are out on strike in support of their demand for a minimum wage of R296 [rand] a month.

In a statement released today, NUM says that the strike, which started on Tuesday [5 September] is legal and follows the numerous rounds of wage talks. It claims that the present minimum wage of R237 a month is the lowest in the mining industry.

Workers have rejected the mine's offer of a R36 a month increase and are demanding increases between R59 and R214 a month, the equivalent of a 25 percent across-the-board increase. The aim is to move the mine's wage levels up towards the range currently being paid by the most of the mining industry.

NUM says that mine management has barred all strikers from leaving the mine property and that management has refused to increase their offer of wage increases of between 14.3 percent and 15.2 percent. This offer is said to be final.

Black Mountain, which produces lead, zinc copper and silver is jointly owned by Gold Fields of SA [South Africa] and the giant American copper corporation, Phelps Dodge.

## Angola

**\* Diamond Production, Prices Increase**

34190332a Paris LETTRE DU CONTINENT  
in French 13 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Diamond production in Angola has enjoyed a spectacular revival since harsh control measures were imposed by a Portuguese security service, initially called in to counter sabotage by soldiers belonging to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Jonas Savimbi's antigovernment guerrilla force.

Once totaling 2 million carats a year, output of the nationalized ENDIAMA (Angolan Diamond Enterprise) has leaped from 600,000 to 1.1 million carats. What is even more important, the average price per carat has nearly quadrupled in only 2 years, going from \$42 a carat in 1986 to \$160 last year.

The explanation is simple: By putting an end to smuggling in large stones, improved security in the mines has caused the posted average price based on weight to climb substantially. For many years, ENDIAMA employees, often acting at the behest of Angolan or Cuban military leaders, diverted the finest stones to supply a diversified, flourishing trade. Such traffic often went through the autonomous Anvers exchange, which explains the near monopoly (95 percent of all production in 1988) Belgium now enjoys in the marketing of Angolan diamonds.

The arrival of the South African DeBeers trust in Luanda in March upset the Belgian appellation. The Johannesburg giant actually hopes to gain a world monopoly over diamond marketing and is proposing guaranteed advance prices to Angola. The letter of intention signed with ENDIAMA provides for a program to expand local diamond production and upgrade kimberlites. By next year, ENDIAMA will entrust to the DeBeers-controlled Central Selling Organization (CSO) a substantial portion of its production, "while moving toward an exclusive marketing agreement."

This has not prevented Sibeka, a 54-percent subsidiary of the holding company known as the General Company of Belgium, to propose to ENDIAMA in early June the resumption of prospecting in northeastern Angola, where prodigious kimberlite deposits with a proven content of 180 million carats are located.

In this deal, Sibeka and DeBeers appear to be allies rather than competitors. In fact, through the holding company of Henfin, the South African giant owns 19.5 percent of all shares in the Belgian diamond company. An expert on oil drilling heads and a leader in diamond-tipped machine tools, Sibeka will in fact turn most of its future Angolan production to its own personal use.

## Mauritius

**\* Communique Shows Discontent Within SMF**

34190346a Port Louis LE MAURICIEN  
in French 17 Aug 89 p 4

[Article by Jacques David: "MMM Says Police Communique Confirms Malaise: Opposition To Propose Measures To Ease Situation"; passages within slantlines published in English]

[Text] The opposition MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] has declared itself "outraged" by the unsigned police communique released in the wake of several press stories on the "Dayal case." In a statement to LE MAURICIEN this morning Mr Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MMM, pointed out that "both the tone and the contents of this communique confirm that there is discontent in the police force and the /Special Mobile Force/ [SMF]. The MMM is also outraged by the content of the communique. Moreover, the other communique, the one issued by the office of the prime minister, is not reassuring at all; quite the opposite," said Mr Berenger.

The MMM Political Bureau, which met yesterday, considered the situation in the country, spending a long time on what it now calls the "Dayal case" and on what is happening right now in the police force and the SMF. "This affair is even more serious, and reflects the discontent that now exists. While the tone and substance of the unsigned police communique are shocking, no one will find the statement issued by the office of the prime minister reassuring; quite the opposite," said Mr Berenger.

The MMM intends to speak out again on the issue at a press conference on Saturday, when it will propose certain measures to alleviate the crisis and facilitate a return to normalcy as quickly as possible.

**\* Duval Claims Discrimination in Dayal Case**

34190346b Port Louis LE MAURICIEN  
in French 19 Aug 89 p 6

[Article by Raj Gowrea: "Duval Calls for List of New Police Recruits and Promotions To Be Made Public"; passages within slantlines published in English]

[Text] The leader of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], Sir Gaetan Duval, called on the government to publish a list of the names and qualifications of recent police recruits as well as officers who have just been promoted. Duval made the appeal at a press conference, after asserting that there has been "ethnic discrimination and a violation of the merit principle" in the wake of what he called the "unhealthy situation that currently prevails in the police force." Duval said the only purpose of the recent nomination of Mr Raj Dayal as /deputy commissioner of police/ was the "

downgrading/" of Mr Andre Feillafe by showing partiality to the /commanding officer/ of the SMF [Special Mobile Force].

The PMSD leader said he was forced to comment once again on the controversy surrounding the recent nomination because he was "dumbfounded" by the police commissioner's tone and the "misguided attitude" he showed "in leveling harsh criticism against the PMSD," when any such criticism was the prerogative of the government and the /Public Service Commission/ (PSC).

It was at this point that Duval said he has nothing against Dayal or Kowlessur, but his position is primarily a criticism of the motives behind the nomination. "In the light of new reports and information, we have re-examined the various police appropriations and have been convinced by the evidence that the government set the position of /commanding officer/ at a higher salary level than deputy commissioner of police for the sole purpose of favoring Mr Dayal over Mr Feillafe." The PMSD leader recalled that it was at his own insistence, when he was in the government, that Mr Feillafe had been named to the position "because he was the most deserving."

Duval demanded that the government publish a list of recent recruits and promotions in the police department, supplying the following information: "The simplest thing would be to publish the names, addresses, and qualifications of those who have been recently promoted and recruited. You will see that people with a /Form IV/ education have been recruited, while some ethnic applicants who have an /HSC/ [expansion unknown] have not been hired."

Then he made an appeal to all those with an HSC who were not given the chance to join the police force, urging them to come forward and identify themselves to the PMSD, because "there has been ethnic discrimination and violation of the merit principle."

Turning to the case of the recent nomination, Mr Herve [as published] Duval said that Mr Feillafe was already police superintendent at a time when Mr Dayal was ASP [assistant police superintendent]. Moreover, he said, there have been no reports recommending salaries higher than those on the police force. That led him to point out that the head of the SMF, who was named /commanding officer/ in 1981 following creation of that position in June 1980, was made an ACP [assistant police commissioner] at a salary grade identical to what he had on the regular police force.

In other matters, Duval told the press conference of the difficulty members of his party have in getting to Flic-en-Flac as a result of the absence of permits allotted to individual operators and companies. Commenting on the affair of the undocumented Indians on Mauritius, the PMSD leader said he was surprised the authorities have not yet reacted, considering all the publicity about

the inhuman conditions in which the Indians are living, adding that in his opinion they must have been recruited illegally.

## Mozambique

### Official Warns of 'Critical' Food Shortage

MB0709132989 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Salomao Mambo, director of the Department for the Prevention of and Fight Against Natural Disasters, has warned that there will be a critical food shortage in our country's central provinces if the international community does not immediately respond to the Mozambican Government's appeal to finance the airlift used to distribute food to people in these provinces affected by war.

Salomao Mambo said that the airlift is currently operating with a \$500,000 budget, a sum that only ensures the transportation of 730 tons, while estimated needs exceed 2,000 tons monthly.

The airlift if used to transport foodstuffs to Caia and Chibabava in Sofala Province, Machaze in Manica Province, Fingoe in Tete Province, and northern Niassa Province.

### Further Devaluation of Metical Announced

MB0709131089 Maputo in English to Southern Africa  
1100 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] The Bank of Mozambique today announced a further devaluation of the Mozambican currency, the metical, by 5.8 percent.

There are now 800 meticals to the U.S. dollar as against the previous rate of 756. The devaluation was announced simply through the daily exchange rate bulletin issued by the Bank of Mozambique.

This is the ninth devaluation of the metical this year. The currency has been devalued regularly in the 1st week of every month. This is the largest devaluation in 1989. Most of the earlier ones this year have been between 1.5 and 3 percent.

The large-scale devaluation took place in 1987 and in 1988, the 1st 2 years of Mozambique's economic recovery program supported by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the IMF. In those years, the currency tumbled from 40 meticals to the U.S. dollar to 620 to the U.S. dollar by December 1988.

### \* Law Pertaining to Religious Freedom Envisaged

34420122a Maputo NOTICIAS  
in Portuguese 14 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Minister of Justice Osmane Aly Dauto, in speaking to representatives of the Moslem community in

Maputo on Wednesday, said that the concern of the party and of the government in granting meetings with religious groups is to learn of their main worries and opinions, which, in turn, could lead to the creation of a law regarding religious freedom in our country. He spoke at a meeting that took place at the CEDIMO [expansion unknown] installations, and also in attendance was the director of the Department of Religious Affairs of the Justice Ministry, Job Mabalane Chambal.

Wednesday's meeting, according to the justice minister, was part of a series of such meetings that have already taken place between party and state leadership and various religious groups for joint discussions of some aspects of religious freedom. Specific focus was given to the issue of citizens' rights to belong to cults, as well as to others that are considered to be timely.

The justice minister explained that, prior to independence, there was a law of religious freedom in Mozambique that was revoked in 1975, at the time of the establishment of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and since that time, church/state relationships have been handled through a dialogue that has led up to these meetings.

The discussions, says the minister, will permit the party and the state to gain a deeper knowledge of the feelings not only of the Moslem community, but also of others seeking a better future in this country. "Our concern as an organ of the state is to learn of your problems as they relate to obligations and law, ownership and places of worship, and other issues as well, whether having to do with administrative measures or other matters. We are also concerned about which principles we should allow to continue for religious cults, about legal recognition and the criteria needed for these purposes," he explained.

Minister Osmane made an appeal for an open attitude in approaching the problems currently affecting the various religious groups, and especially the Moslem community. He addressed that sector specifically, asking that it present, without any inhibition, any issue it considered to be of the moment, and offer its views on the contribution that the religious community has to make to the social and economic development of the country.

Discussions regarding the innumerable questions raised about Moslems began immediately after the minister's address. None of those participating discussed his view of the problems without first expressing his feelings about the concern the government has shown recently in meeting with religious groups to learn of their main concerns.

One of the participants said, "It is a matter of great pride that we are meeting here with representatives of the state and the government; this indicates that there is a concern on their part that the problems that affect the Islamic community in Mozambique be resolved. And the meeting is taking place on the eve of the 5th Congress of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party."

The same speaker mentioned the 1982 meeting with the leadership of Frelimo, where various concerns that affected the community were explained. However, the same person said that, despite that meeting, once the Frelimo Party defined itself as Marxist/Leninist, and the Moslems as religious, it was clear that antagonisms would always exist, adding that the relationship between the church and the state continues to be poor.

He affirmed that change will be long in coming, and that there is a great need for the establishment of relations between the state and the Islamic faith. "We have verified, to our displeasure, that matters of religious administration that require the intervention of the Department of Religious Affairs are either simply rejected when they arrive there, or ignored, and our appeals are responded to only on an emergency basis," he said.

The participant criticized the role of the media in dealing with religious matters, saying that information made available has been distorted due to its not having been procured at the source.

Another participant, speaking of other issues, referred to the need for the granting of liberty to Moslem women, especially with regard to participation in military service. He said that conscription should not be mandatory for women, as has been the case until now.

However, this idea was promptly rejected by the justice minister, who explained that the country is for all Mozambicans, whether Moslem or not, and therefore the need for the participation of everyone, without exception, in matters of defense and security. "The defense of our country is the responsibility of all citizens, and when the country is at war, the enemy's bullets do not seek out Moslem women. However, there may be some aspects that should be respected, such as excusing not just Moslems but all citizens who want to go to prayer, even when they are on military duty," said the minister.

The same dissident participant said that Marxism-Leninism should not be taught to young Moslems in school mandatorially. This idea was also criticized by the justice minister.

Various others presented their opinions or asked for clarification from the state in the person of Minister Osmane Aly Dauto. The minister pointed out that there are 148 religious groups in the country, and there are more than 20 petitions awaiting recognition on the part of the Mozambican Government. The meetings that are being held are aimed at the gathering of ideas that will lead to the preparation of a Religious Freedom Law.

#### \* Transport of Emergency Aid to Zambezia Resumes

34420122b Maputo NOTICIAS  
in Portuguese 6 Jul 89 p 8

[Text] Regions of Zambezia Province that have not been supplied for more than 4 years received food, medical



supplies, and farm tools through highway convoys that arrived from Quelimane, or through interdistrict connections that have been operating successfully for several weeks, according to sources contacted by NOTICIAS.

In parallel, the districts of Gile and Ile, which until a short time ago suffered the worst of the war and natural calamities, with thousands of deaths, are now practically under control from the standpoint of security and nutrition.

From Mocuba it was possible to transport more than 100 tons of products and agricultural implements to the district of Lugela; until now that district has received no effective assistance in terms of shipments of the goods that would signal the return to a normal life cycle for its people.

The doubling of highway convoys included Namarroi, which, according to our sources, has received only sporadic and inconsistent help since 1984.

Attention continues to be concentrated on the districts that have been least stable, so the highway links between Alto Molocue and Gile and between Mocuba and Ile have opened new possibilities for living and surviving for almost half of the province's population of about a million people that had been living in a state of emergency.

Through these means it has been possible to ship salt, soap, clothing and cereals to both Alta and Baixa Zambesia; these items had been scarce or nonexistent in certain areas.

Our sources say that all of these products, amounting to thousands of tons, are stored in warehouses at the provincial capital. They have been there for so long, without being shipped to the needy, that a setting was established for thievery and sales to the parallel market.

"Now, we can affirm that the warehouses at Quelimane are empty," said one government source we contacted.

As published in NOTICIAS, Zambesia had existed on costly airlifts that did little to help its population, victim of the war and natural disasters.

During the first quarter of this year, the province lived through the worst times ever, due to the reactivation of the armed bandits.

Since April, due to the intensified actions of the armed forces stationed in the region, conditions have begun to be created for reactivating assistance to the victims of displacement and natural calamities.

Provincial government, in a coordinated action, managed to reopen the means of access after the improvements on the military front.

These advances have begun to be felt at the administrative post at Alto Ligonha in the Gile district, where only a few months ago there was a shadow over thousands of

families occupied every day with the burial of their relatives who could no longer survive the privations there.

"We can affirm with all certainty that both at Alto Ligonha and other points, the situation is under control," said our source.

#### **\* Minister Praises Economic Recovery Program**

34420122c Maputo NOTICIAS  
in Portuguese 6 Jul 89 p 8

[Text] Minister of Information Teodato Hunguana affirmed that the dynamic action undertaken by the Economic Recovery Program not only tests our ability as economic agents, but also requires a major redefinition of the role of the state, as such, and its role in the economy. He emphasized that, naturally, the process of redefinition will reveal many of our insufficiencies and limitations, as well as our manifest intellectual incompetence in understanding phenomena, their logic and developmental perspective, and the direction in which the economy moves.

The information minister, who spoke at the opening of a seminar on administration and marketing organized by the Intermark and Mozimpex companies, said that the main aspect of the change occurring in the country, and the one in which the seminar should take an interest, was undoubtedly the economic one. He said that we are evolving from a centrally planned economy dominated by the state, which operates in terms of absolute hegemony, to a progressively decentralized economy which responds more and more to economic laws. This evolution affects the mechanisms for administrative intervention used in management:

"This is a new reality, a qualitative transformation, imposed more by the need for economic development than by voluntary option. It is clear that the options we choose at any given moment are not arbitrary; they are within the realm of possibility and of what it is practical to accomplish," said Teodato Hunguana.

After emphasizing that the transition to a market economy does not represent a step backward, but rather a step forward, the information minister made a point of clarifying that it would be a step backward to persist in schemes and options that have already shown themselves to be inoperable, not only in Mozambique but in other parts of the world, as well.

He also said that is important that we learn how to make a market economy an instrument of economic development, and one that will improve social welfare. He emphasized that the market economy does not mean that man and society surrender to the free functioning of market mechanisms in a way that is absolutely blind and without direction. "We have the economic instruments that will allow us to act upon the economy, and to place it at the service of progress; among these instruments, the state sector and state companies excel."

Speaking of the Economic Recovery Program, Teodato Hunguana said that despite the effects of the war we are today witnessing the relaunching of the economy, and it is within this context that Intermark is placed; it is showing a renewed vitality and will play a determining role in the market.

"The public mandate coupled with the state company should give that company privileged power and conditions as regards both the state and the society, so that it may assume an administrative function that regulates and moralizes the market's functioning as necessary," said the minister.

Earlier, the director general of Intermark spoke about the objectives of the meeting, saying that the seminar would serve as a test of a broader program that would include topics in the areas of modern administration and public relations, and will deal not only with the city of Maputo, but with other cities in the country, as well.

Mario Ferro announced that in the near future there would be an identical seminar in the city of Beira, as well as other meetings of this kind scheduled for other Mozambican cities.

The principal aims of this meeting are to provide the participants with information on administration and the fundamentals of the use of marketing as a developmental instrument.

The seminar is divided into two parts, and will end in August. This first part is led by Professor Carlos Alberto Callegaro, a Brazilian trained in administration at the Catholic University in Rio Grande do Sul, in the south of Brazil.

The second part of the seminar, which is scheduled to begin on 14 August, will be led by Professor Walter Nique.

The first part will last 30 hours, and will end on the 20th of this month; participating in it are service companies from the city of Maputo.

#### **\* Chibuto Population Receives Food Assistance**

34420122d Maputo NOTICIAS  
in Portuguese 22 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] More than 103,000 people have been uprooted in the Chibuto district of Gaza Province, the majority of whom are concentrated at the administrative posts at Alto Changane and Changanine, along with 7,000 war refugees living at the center, all of them receiving periodic assistance from the DPCCN [Department of Prevention and Combat against Natural Disasters] and the CCM [Mozambique Christian Council]. NOTICIAS has learned from those in charge of the two organizations that they have provided more than 800 tons of cereals during this year.

The man in charge of DPCCN, Manuel Macamo, said that the priority in his sector has been to find ways of

helping the citizens survive the emergency situation in which they live, through the distribution of production instruments and seeds.

In this context, the organization supports more than 250 families through the distribution of one hectare in the valley to each family, helping them to increase agricultural production for their own use.

Macamo said that the results are not yet very satisfactory because of the prolonged drought in the district, although some of the affected population has succeeded in minimizing the effects of hunger.

According to Macamo, the relations between the DPCCN and the directorates of Agriculture, Health and the Executive Council have allowed for the appropriate monitoring of the assignment of fields and lands for production, as well as hygienic assistance for the children in that difficult situation.

The organization is also concerned with the rehabilitation of some infrastructures that were the target for destruction by the armed bandits, including especially classrooms and medical posts; this assistance is supported by the Provincial Emergency Commission.

Meanwhile, the CCM in Gaza, located in the Chibuto district, is to participate with other humanitarian organizations in seeking solutions to the suffering of thousands of those uprooted by the war and natural disasters.

The CCM coordinator in Gaza, Felizardo Matsombe, said that soon 1400 hectares in Makalawane, a few kilometers from Chibuto, will be utilized in a project involving 1,000 families from that zone.

In its first phase, 400 hectares will be used, and the organization has the services of an agricultural engineer and four basic level technicians; these people will provide technical assistance for the family farmers.

Two of the four technicians, expected to arrive shortly in Chibuto, are specialists in cattle raising; as soon as the project gets under way, CCM is going to provide 200 head of dairy cattle to the farmers.

Matsombe said that his organization is in contact with several irrigation companies, with a view to carrying out drainage projects. According to the plan, it is hoped that by the end of the year the project will have an irrigation system.

#### **\* Accord With Portuguese Investment Group**

34420129a Maputo NOTICIAS  
in Portuguese 11 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] An agreement formalizing the establishment in Mozambique of a mixed-capital firm in the field of engineering and services was signed in Maputo a few days ago by Mozambican authorities and a Portuguese agency called the IPE (State Investments and Participations).

Under the terms of the agreement, the Mozambican party will own the majority of the capital, with other stock being held by state-owned and private companies such as Projecta, COTOP [Office of Technical Consultation for Public Works], Hidrogest, Proinvest, SAFI [expansion unknown], and Socief on the Mozambican side and the IPE, Norma, Profabril, and others on the Portuguese side.

Initialing the documents making up the agreement were our country's minister of cooperation, Jacinto Veloso, and, on the other side, the chairman of the IPE, Sousa Gomes.

The IPE delegation headed by its chairman, Sousa Gomes, has left Maputo, but first it also signed an agreement with the Ministry of Industry and Energy formalizing Mozambique's intention to let the IPE group participate in a future increase in the capital of Cometal-Mometal.

That last-named firm was taken over by the Mozambican state in 1978. It manufactures rolling stock and other goods.

A source at the Ministry of Cooperation said that the change in Cometal-Mometal's capital will follow a study aimed at restructuring and redimensioning the firm with a view to the regional market for equipment goods. It is anticipated that the IPE's total share will be somewhere between 20 percent and 49 percent, the source said.

During its stay in Mozambique, the IPE delegation reaffirmed its commitment to the process of reactivating and modernizing the Socaju [expansion unknown] plant through ownership of 40 percent of the stock, with the other stockholders being Mozambican enterprises in the public and private sectors.

The delegation also had a meeting with Prime Minister Mario de Graca Machungo at which various cooperation activities for future development were identified.

In the meantime, it has been decided that technical delegations from the IPE group will visit Mozambique to draw up dossiers as the basis for subsequent decisions regarding a philosophy of risk capital investment.

Also as a result of the delegation's visit, and at the invitation of the Portuguese group, Mozambican technicians from the Ministry of Industry and Energy and other sectors will go to Portugal for instruction and practical training courses.

Under the terms of the agreement with Mozambican authorities, the IPE will establish a permanent office in Maputo.

#### \* Bulgarians Improve Factory Efficiency

34000770 Harare SOUTHERN AFRICAN  
ECONOMIST in English Jun/Jul 89 pp 41, 43

[Article by Antonio Gumende: "The Business-Boosting Bulgarians"]

[Text] Maputo: When a team of Bulgarians took over the management of the Investro clothing factory on the

outskirts of the Mozambican capital in August 1987, many sceptical voices were heard. That was the time when Mozambique was going through the initial phase of the government's Economic Recovery Programme (PRE in the Portuguese acronym), marking the decisive step in what was labelled as the country's turn to the West, at least in the economic sphere. So why were those Bulgarians, who were resisting the Soviet perestroika and glasnost at home, coming into Mozambique at this stage?

The Investro takeover resulted from an agreement between the two governments in October 1986 to form a joint enterprise in clothing manufacture which would produce not only for local consumption but for export. Thus what was previously Investro became the Zora factory, named after its Bulgarian counterpart.

Under the agreement the Bulgarians would be responsible for just about every aspect of management, including technical assistance, provisions of machinery, professional training, organisation of production and social services for the workforce. When Mr Mario Machungo, Mozambique's prime minister, visited the factory last year he told the Bulgarians that he expected them to build "a socialist factory with Japanese efficiency".

What sort of factory did the Bulgarians find when they arrived? Mr Dimitri Soultanov, the Bulgarian director of the factory, describes the situation inherited by his team as "a total mess".

"Honestly speaking," he says, "the management of the factory was a real disaster. There was no planning in any of the sectors, 30 percent of the equipment was wrongly described as being out of order, the workers' skills were very low, the warehouses were full of unsold products, the workers had no motivation and were sleeping on the machines..." Mr Soultanov takes a deep breath and adds that these are just a few examples of what was wrong.

Worst of all, the factory had a crippling debt. According to conservative estimates, it amounted to what was then the equivalent of US\$1.8 million, accumulated over six years of inefficiency. "This is not a caricature," says the Bulgarian director. "These are real facts and even our Mozambican friends agree with us." He added that in practice the factory had been functioning like a small tailor's workshop, relying on small orders from individual customers.

The team that Mr Soultanov brought with him to Maputo had a lot of experience in the textile industry. Their only fear when they arrived was that the workers might not be willing to cooperate. They were determined to change everything, from management methods to production cycles, so they knew their task would not be easy.

"When you change a working system that has been in force for many years you have to bear in mind that you are making a revolution," he says. Pointing to his hair

which is starting to turn grey he adds: "In Bulgaria I didn't get this in twenty years of hard work."

Mr Soultanov has a secret to explain the success that made it possible in just one year to achieve a staggering profit of the equivalent of around US\$2 million—a figure which he expects will go on growing, both in terms of local currency and foreign exchange. The factory is receiving orders not just from Bulgaria but from countries as far afield as Finland, Australia, Canada and a number of European countries that want to buy a total of 102,000 pieces of clothing. Such customers are attracted by a combination of modern fashion design and manufacture.

So what is the secret? Is it just good management, better organisation, job discipline and the investment of some US\$60,000 dollars in equipment? No, says Mr Soultanov. He thinks the key to his success lies above all in the introduction of a system that links each worker's salary to the practical result of his or her work, taking quality as well as quantity into account.

The system, which had been virtually unknown in Mozambique, consists of determining the average time spent by each worker to produce a certain quality and quantity and using that as a yardstick. All the pieces that match the time and quality standard thus set are registered on a worker's card and provide an increment to the minimum salary fixed by the government for industrial workers.

Thus, the worker has the guarantee of a fixed salary even if he or she can't reach the standards laid down by the management. But there is no limit on salaries and everyone gets what he produces. Mr Soultanov makes the straightforward point that the workers know that if they work more they make more money. He disclosed that the record wage so far earned by any worker in the factory in one month was 88,000 meticaïs (about US\$140), whereas the fixed national salary for an industrial worker is about 18,000 meticaïs (US\$25). If there is an interruption in the work which is not the workers' fault, they are compensated.

Mr Soultanov says that whereas the workers were unwilling to do much to begin with, the new system has boosted their morale and they now get worried when there is nothing to do because they know they will only get their basic wage. The system resulted in an average increase in earnings of 20 percent over the past two years—a very rare event in Mozambique since the introduction of PRE. As a result of their success the Bulgarians have been asked to help other Mozambican factories implement the same system.

Mr Soultanov sees the main management problems in the Mozambican clothing industry as the lack of adequate planning and productive organisation, a shortage of highly qualified personnel, weak stock systems and poor maintenance of machinery, not to mention low motivation of workers who work for a low fixed wage. He says that his system can be introduced in any factory

where production is in the form of identifiable piece goods, and claims that his team has set things up in such a way that the system will continue after they leave.

So if you have problems running your clothing company, think twice before you close it down: you could always make a call to Bulgaria.

## Namibia

### Government Prepares for Arrival of Sam Nujoma

MB0609195889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1911 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Windhoek Sept 6 SAPA—Arrangements were underway with the SWA [South-West African] police and foreign affairs component of the office of the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, for the arrival of SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] president, Mr Sam Nujoma, an official spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek today.

SWAPO announced earlier today that Mr Nujoma would be returning to Namibia by air next Thursday, September 14.

Mr Roux said the arrangements were similar to those applying to the arrival of any political leader.

Should SWAPO request permission from the SWA Police commissioner, Lt-Gen Dolf Gouws, for any special arrangements this would be considered.

"Every assistance will be given to facilitate and smooth out Mr Nujoma's return by all officials concerned," Mr Roux said.

Three senior SWAPO office bearers: national chairman, Mr David Merero; secretary general, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo; and administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb are due to return to Namibia through Windhoek airport at about midday this Saturday, SWAPO election director, Mr Hage Geingob, said today.

### Paper Claims Nujoma To Return By Car From Zambia

MB0809094589 Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA  
in English 5 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] According to information made available to THE TIMES, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leader Sam Nujoma will travel by road from Zambia and is expected to arrive in Katima Mulilo next week.

An UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] contingent, mainly composed of Kenyan soldiers, is reported to have left Windhoek last week for Katima Mulilo to take charge of security arrangements for Mr Nujoma.

The SWAPO leader is believed to have turned down a British offer to provide him with a plane, apparently saying that it was not safe for him.



A few days ago, SWAPO's secretary for information, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, conceded at a press briefing that preparations for Mr Nujoma's arrival were at their peak.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, SWAPO's head of public relations and foreign affairs in the Election Directorate, said the delay in announcing Mr Nujoma's arrival date was part of the organization's campaign tactic.

Referring to Mr Nujoma as SWAPO's "biggest gun" he said that the SWAPO leader would return at the "most opportune time" in order to bring the election campaign to a climax.

#### **Nujoma on Return to Namibia, Political Prisoners**

*MB0709200589 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], will be finally packing his bags to go home to Namibia a week from today. His return, after 29 years in exile, was announced in Windhoek yesterday. He will be going home in time to register for the elections on 6 November, but amid some controversy about people who have been detained by SWAPO on accusations of being spies for South Africa. There have been claims that some of the detainees were subjected to torture, and a UN team is in Angola investigating claims that SWAPO is still holding prisoners.

Well, Sam Nujoma has been in Belgrade at the non-aligned meeting, where Jim Fish asked him how he felt to be going home after so long.

[Begin recording] [Nujoma] Well, I am happy to go to rejoin my countrymen, my family, my colleagues, the leaders for SWAPO and, together, we will work together in order to ensure that SWAPO wins the elections with an overwhelming majority and forms a democratic government under... [changes thought] SWAPO, as a responsible national liberation movement, has adopted the policy of national reconciliation. In this, we mean to work together with all anti-apartheid movements and all Namibian patriots with a view to forming a broad government of national unity. And in this respect, we also offer a hand of friendship to the whites and invite them to stay and live with us in a free and independent Namibia.

[Fish] Mr Nujoma, I must ask you: Is it true that SWAPO has maltreated some of its detainees? You have been holding a number of SWAPO dissidents. What is the position on that?

[Nujoma] Well, SWAPO has been (only) confining enemy agents who were sent to disrupt and cause discord and disunity among the SWAPO members, and they are responsible for the massacres of the members of SWAPO in 1976 in Zambia as well as the massacre on 4 May

1978, at Catinga, in southern Angola. So, as a responsible movement, a national liberation movement, certainly we could not further tolerate and allow these enemy agents to carry out their dastardly activities within our movement. [end recording]

#### **DTA Vice President Addresses Otavi Rally**

*MB0809095589 Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English 4 Sep 89 p 2*

[Text] "Take the hand of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] into the future of Namibia," Vice-President Max Hurasab of the Alliance said at a rally in Otavi.

He warned that each and everyone who had ever received a cheque from the state was considered an enemy by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. To vote for SWAPO was to vote for the nationalisation of pension monies, and he thus advised civil servants to vote for the DTA. That was the only way to ensure their own future.

He said SWAPO's external leadership did not realise that the DTA leaders were in constant contact with the people.

He dismissed the objection that the DTA feeds its supporters at meetings.

"Obviously, we look at our own. But feeding our supporter, is a pointer to the future, when there would be food under a DTA government."

At the same meeting, Steering Committee member Charlie van Wyk said citizens of neighbouring countries were crossing the borders into Namibia to obtain food. Putting the cross behind SWAPO would bring an end to that and Namibia would have no borders to cross.

But full equality would come to Namibia only when the office of the Administrator-General was finally and totally abolished, he said.

#### **UNITA Reportedly Encourages Headmen To Vote DTA**

*MB0809102589 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 4 Sep 89 p 1*

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is putting support behind a DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] campaign to register Angolans in Kavango, THE NAMIBIAN was told on Sunday.

According to our informants, DTA organisers in Rundu "collected" a number of local chiefs and headmen on Wednesday August 30 and transported them to UNITA's headquarters in Jamba last week.

The DTA's organisers include Mr Aloys Vende, allegedly a former SWATF [South-West African Territory Force] major, and the former commandant of 202 Battalion.

The chiefs and headmen who reportedly went to Jamba included:

—Chief Alfons Mayavero of the Mbukushu, plus one of his headmen;

—Two headmen of the Gcuriku;

—Two headmen from the Sambyu area;

—Two headmen of the Mbunza; and

—One headman from the Kwangali area named Asser Nainkavara.

The combined party returned from Jamba on Friday. News of their destination leaked out when they spent the night in Rundu.

On the day of their return, a letter dated Friday September 1 was sent to the chief registration officer in Rundu, Mr B. Beitel. Written in Afrikaans, it reads as follows.

To Mr B. Beitel.

From Mr A. Venda, DTA.

Registration.

1. The registration teams are needed at the following places. We would appreciate it if we could begin on Monday.

1.1 Korokoko (Gcuriku tribe) 169 persons.

1.2 Mbambi (Gcuriku tribe) 164 persons.

1.3 Kangongo (Mbukushu tribe) 110 persons.

1.4 Tjova (Mbukushu tribe) 112 persons.

1.5 Mayara (Mbukushu tribe) 147 persons.

1.6 Shadikongoro (Mbukushu tribe) 116 persons.

1.7 Mukwe (Mbukushu tribe) 232 persons.

2. Mbunza tribe: Kapako, 472 persons.

3. The people will be transported to the registration points.

4. Thank you.

On Sunday morning, a Kavango farmer, Mr Armando Njara Shikwambi, crossed the Kavango river to collect some of his cattle on the Angolan side. There, at Kafuro, some 10 km from Kavalu, he saw a man whom he recognised as UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi addressing a group of people.

According to Mr Shikwambi, Savimbi encouraged the group to register in Namibia and to vote for the DTA in the coming election, after which, he promised, they would be paid R1,200 twice monthly. If they did not register, their way would be known, they were told.

A Kavango-registered car, SCA609, was parked close to this gathering.

It is a reasonable assumption that at least some of "the people" who will be "transported to the registration points" during the coming week will be Angolans.

### Roux Reports 96 Percent of Voters Register

MB0709203989 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2039 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Windhoek Sept 7 SAPA—A total of 650,718 people had registered to date to vote in the United Nations-supervised elections planned for November, an official spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek today.

The figure represented 96 percent of the estimated 677,000 eligible voters.

Registration began on July 3 and closes next Friday [15 Sep].

Political parties taking part in the election will be represented in the 72-member constituency assembly proportional to the number of votes gained by each party.

To qualify for one representative, a party must gain about 9500 votes.

### New 13-Party Political Front Formed

MB0209105489 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Our special representative in Windhoek reports that another political front has been formed to contest the election in South-West Africa/Namibia in November.

The Federal Convention of Namibia, comprising 13 political parties that espouse the principle of a federal system, claims its supports among the Rehoboth Basters, Namas, Hereros, Damaras, and Caprivians.

### UN Says Party Representatives Confusing Voters

MB0709165189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1536 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Windhoek, Sept 7, SAPA—Namibian political parties are confusing registered voters in Kavango, the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) says in its latest daily radio broadcast through the SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation].

"Our problem as I see it is that registrants have visits from parties in their respective homes, wishing to see the registration cards," says Mr Alfred Garofalo of Italy, an UNTAG registration supervisor.

"And sometimes they would have a visit from one party who would tell them something, then they have a subsequent visit by another party who tells them different things.

"They are confusing the people, and we don't think this is productive."

Mr Garofalo points out that registration cards are the personal property of voters, who are not forced to show their cards to anyone. Everyone is responsible for the safekeeping of a personal registration card, and if people discover errors on the cards they should not change or add anything on the cards. Mistakes should be corrected by officials at the nearest registration points.

UNTAG says nobody is too old to register as a voter in Namibia.

"I know personally many people over 100 years of age who have already registered to vote," says UNTAG official Mpazi Sinjela.

#### **Pienaar Discusses Party Registration Requirements**

*MB0709115589 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] The administrator general, Advocate Louis Pienaar, says political parties are free to hand in election registration documents to the high court before Tuesday. Documents to be handed in are those giving the names and abbreviations of parties, as well as a symbols indicated on ballots; a list of 2,000 registered voters supporting a candidate; and a receipt for a deposit of 10,000 rands.

#### **Patriotic Front Protests**

*MB0709121889 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] The National Patriotic Front [NPF] says the agreement reached on procedures for registering political organisations between UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari and South-West African Administrator General Mr Louis Pienaar, gives more powers to Mr Ahtisaari than the settlement plan prescribes. The NPF says the agreement which allows Mr Ahtisaari alone to decide whether the registration and election processes are free and fair is contrary to the settlement plan arrangement.

#### **Turnhalle Alliance Opposes Deadline Extension**

*MB0709112889 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] says it will not agree to the extension of the registration period for prospective voters in South-West Africa/Namibia under any circumstances.

DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge was reacting to a request by the chief of SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] regional office in Windhoek, Mr John Jan

Otto, that the registration period should be extended. He said the Alliance acknowledges SWAPO's problems but added that rules and procedures for the election process apply to other parties as well.

According to him it would be unfair if the election process is influenced because one party is dissatisfied.

#### **Students Request Extended Registration Deadline**

*MB0809072889 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 1 Sep 89 p 5*

[Text] The Namibia National Students' Organisation [NANSO] has joined SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in its call to have the deadline for voter registration extended to the end of September.

In a statement released yesterday, NANSO noted with concern that the registration process in the north had been extremely slow and that it had been conducted improperly.

The student body said that very few permanent registration points had been erected, and that mobile registration units had not adhered to their time schedules.

The mobile unit's failure to adhere to their time-tables meant that in most instances they had left the area without having registered everybody.

NANSO said that another worrying factor in the registration process was the presence of "armed Koevoet bandits" at every registration point.

The statement also charged that many young people had been deliberately refused registration on the pretext that they looked too young.

"All these factors have resulted in thousands of people not being registered, and we therefore call upon the Administrator-General and the Special Representative to postpone the registration deadline to the end of September without changing the date of the election," NANSO said.

Turning to the situation in the schools the statement said that the intimidation of students by pro status quo principals was intensifying daily throughout the country.

The organization was still receiving reports of intimidation of SWAPO-supporting teachers and students at schools under the Herero, Damara and Tswana administrations.

The most disturbing incidents were occurring at the Otjiwarongo High School.

The principal of this school, Mr Mocke, allegedly threatened the students with expulsion and his behaviour was described as rude. "We totally condemn this political threat and intimidation by agents of Pienaar, and demand an immediate end to this violation of the election process," NANSO concluded.

**Zambia****Kaunda Changes 'Tune' on RSA's De Klerk**

*MB0809064089 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0600 GMT 8 Sep 89*

[Text] **Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda appears to have changed his tune with regard to F.W. de Klerk.**

**He has implicitly compared him with Adolf Hitler.**

Speaking at the late night closing session of the non-aligned summit in Belgrade, Kaunda urged member countries to rise and fight what he called modern Nazism.

Kaunda met De Klerk last month in the Zambian town of Livingstone. The meeting appeared cordial, with both leaders agreeing to keep in touch.

Last night, he described the South African elections as a step in the wrong direction.

Up to now he has said very little in public about the talks with De Klerk. African diplomats say he briefed leaders of the Frontline States about the meeting.



## The Gambia

### Jawara Agrees to Confederation Freeze

AB0109222489 Libreville Africa No 1 in French  
1830 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Gambian leader Dawda Jawara has accepted Senegalese President Diouf's proposal to freeze the Senegambia Confederation. He ordered his foreign minister to negotiate the end of the confederation with his Senegalese counterpart. Indeed, the end of the Senegambia Confederation will become effective as soon as possible, in any event before the end of this month, as stated by the Gambian president. Sir Dawda Jawara has interpreted the proposal of his Senegalese counterpart as a call to dismantle the confederal institutions and replace them by simpler and cheaper ones within the framework of their bilateral relations. Senegal-Gambia relations are so special that the two countries cooperate effectively with or without well-defined institutions. This type of cooperation without formal institutions was among the possibilities examined by the two countries when Senegalese Defense Minister Medoune Fall recently visited Banjul to deliver a message from Senegalese leader Abdou Diouf.

It may be recalled that some 300 Senegalese troops and gendarmes, who are stationed in The Gambia as part of the confederal forces, have started withdrawing from this country. The confederation was created in 1981 following the intervention of the Senegalese troops in The Gambia to foil a coup d'etat against President Jawara's regime. It provided for the integration of the two countries' armed forces and security forces as well as for an economic and monetary integration, but the latter failed to be achieved as a result of a strong opposition from the Gambian side and differences between the two countries.

## Ivory Coast

### Minister Receives Portuguese Foreign Minister

AB0209151389 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1245 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao Pinheiro, who arrived in Abidjan yesterday, held discussions this morning with Defense Minister Jean Konan Banny, filling in for Foreign Minister Simeon Ake. These exchanges of ideas centered on relations between Portugal and Ivory Coast with the highlight being the future visit to our country by President Mario Soares. The two ministers also spoke about the apartheid problem and the search for peace in Angola. The Portuguese foreign minister was questioned by Pierre Adepo:

[Begin recording] [Pinheiro] We spoke about current problems everywhere in the world, including central and southern Africa. It is very important for us to know the Ivorian Government's position on certain problems because it is a position that has always commanded

respect, especially in Europe. I listened with interest to the minister of defense, who discussed his country's position, which is in keeping with Ivory Coast's history of the past decades.

[Adepo] What topics did the minister discuss?

[Pinheiro] He spoke about the apartheid problem in South Africa and the desired outcome in that country and the kind of relations that other countries must have with South Africa—whether sanctions should continue against South Africa or De Klerk should be given a chance to end apartheid quickly. We talked about the continuing conflict in Angola and ways to encourage the parties together around the negotiation table. We also spoke about President Soares' future visit to Ivory Coast at President Houphouet-Boigny's invitation. This visit will enable us to further develop cultural and economic relations between Portugal and Ivory Coast. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The Portuguese foreign minister, whom you have just heard, leaves Abidjan today for Lisbon. His discussions with Defense Minister Jean Konan Banny took place in the presence of Ambassador Koudou Aldiego Armel, Foreign Minister Simeon Ake's technical adviser; and the Portuguese consul to Ivory Coast, Armando Pereira.

## Liberia

### Doe Dismisses 5 Finance Ministry Officials

AB0609214189 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English  
2000 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe has dismissed from office five senior officials of the Finance Ministry for administrative reasons. An Executive Mansion release issued this afternoon named those relieved of their posts by the president as the deputy minister for administration, Michael Ti-Toe; the deputy minister for expenditure, Pewu Zuba; and the deputy minister for revenue, Mr Mathiew Zaza. Others dismissed are the comptroller, Mr Maurice Yanway; and the commissioner of customs, Mr Thomas Garlo.

Meanwhile, the president has directed that as of today's date no deputy minister or any official of the Finance Ministry other than the minister is to commit government [as heard] or authorize payment by government.

## Mali

### \* Restructuring of Development Bank Discussed

34190319c Bamako L'ESSOR in French 15 Jun 89 p 6

[Article by A. Niakate: "BDM To Have New Look Beginning 1 July"]

[Text] The BDM [Mali Development Bank] is being revived. In fact, its new structure, reorganized and pruned, will begin functioning as of 1 July next, with

capital fixed at 3 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs. It will function with a management partner, the Moroccan Foreign Trade Bank (BMCE). The new Mali Development Bank is finally a corporation, with the Malian state holding 20 percent of its capital.

These were the main decisions resulting from the meetings held in recent weeks in both Rabat, Morocco, and Paris by Minister of Finance and Commerce Tienan Coulibaly. These talks rallied support for our company from France, Morocco (through the BMCE), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the IMF, the World Bank, the Central Bank of the West African States (BCEAO), the African Development Bank (ADB), and the West African Development Bank (WADB).

Thus, the main innovation in this new version of the BDM is the opening up of capital to partners like the WADB (600 million), the BCEAO (600 million CFA), and the BMCE (500 million CFA). Malian organizations grouped together in the Chamber of Commerce and the National Employers' Federation have also decided to participate in the amount of 600 million CFA. Nor is the Malian state lagging behind. It, too, is contributing capital in the amount of 600 million CFA, bringing the total to 2.9 billion CFA out of the 3 billion planned.

A hundred million remains to be covered. These shares are available to all of the citizens of Mali, whose moral and civic duty it is to share in the capital of the new bank. The amount of a single share of stock is 10,000 CFA francs. Thus the capital investment is open to all, according to the appeal made by the minister of finance and commerce, who explained that the new bylaws of the BDM were discussed during the meetings held in Paris and will be adopted in the coming days.

Reconciliation of the balance is an operation that involves making resources available to the bank to cover all of the bad debts it has accumulated. This process is well under way. According to minister Tienan Coulibaly, commitments to cover these bad debts have been obtained. The BCEAO will participate in this process with a total amount of 23.9 billion; France and the ADB will contribute 8 billion each; and the World Bank will cover 6 billion CFA francs. It should be noted that all of these contributions will take the form of loans granted to our country, and must thus be repaid over the long term. The Malian state will contribute 16.5 billion CFA francs to the reconciliation of the balance. This sum will come from the funds of the BDM itself (currently 11 billion CFA francs) and the cancellation of BDM debts to the state (5.5 billion CFA francs).

With regard to the claims of the BDM on private parties, the minister explained that all of the debts owed to the establishment will be paid. The BDM will recover every franc, he emphasized. Moreover, the National Assembly approved a special law several months ago pertaining to recovery of debts owed the bank. All of the provisions of

this law continue to be implemented. Better still, recovery of the debts owed to the BDM is being given priority over the claims of other merchant banks. To date, the minister said, the provisional management of the BDM has recovered more than 5 billion CFA francs.

Explaining the recent steps taken within the institution, minister Coulibaly said that they fall within the context of the bank reorganization, which among other things, requires an adjustment of the size of the staff.

As a result, the Nioro-du-Sahel branch, which was in difficulty, was closed down, while the branches in Timbuktu and Gao, which handle much less business, were reduced to tellers' windows. The two branches in Bamako were merged with a view to greater efficiency. The last step, involving the dismissal of some of the personnel, has also now been completed. Contrary to the rumors now current, further dismissals are not planned in the near future, for it is the board of directors of the new bank that will determine the future directions and measures to be adopted.

As to the fate of those dismissed, they will be provided with support thanks to the adjustment program for public enterprises our country has launched with the aid of the World Bank. Through this program and others in the process of being developed, the individuals dismissed can benefit from the aid the state has decided to give them. They will not be left to their own resources.

Finally, minister Tienan Coulibaly explained that the new BDM will continue to finance development projects as well as commercial operations. Negotiations are already under way for the credit lines needed to finance medium-term projects. Moreover, as the largest financing agency for development actions, the BDM cannot but be concerned with this primary and essential mission.

## Senegal

### Egypt's Mubarak Arrives in Dakar From Nouakchott

NC0609201989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT  
6 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Dakar, 6 Sep (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived in Dakar, the capital of Senegal, at 1730 Senegal time, 2030 Cairo time today.

Senegalese President Abdou Diouf headed those who welcomed President Mubarak at the airport. [passage omitted]

President Mubarak is accompanied by an official delegation consisting of Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Zakariya 'Azni, chief of the president's office; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the president's office for political affairs.

### **Ends Mediation Trip, Departs**

*AB0709165589 Dakar PANA in French 1433 GMT  
7 Sep 89*

[Text] Dakar, 7 Sep (PANA)—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived in Dakar from Nouakchott yesterday. Before departing Dakar's Yoff airport for Algiers today, he said that the objective of his visit to Mauritania and Senegal was to examine with his two counterparts "the problems which are the causes of their dispute." The Egyptian head of state, who is also the current chairman of the OAU and the inter-African commission on this dispute, added that during his talks with Presidents Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya of Mauritania and Abdou Diouf of Senegal, he tried to defuse the tension between the two countries. He announced that the commission will hold its second meeting in New York on 5 October on the sideline of the forthcoming UN General Assembly. The inter-African commission on the Senegal-Mauritania dispute was set up in July by the 25th summit, which was held in the Ethiopian capital. The commission, which is chaired by Egypt and includes Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe, met for the first time in Belgrade (Yugoslavia) on the sideline of the ninth summit of the nonaligned countries.

It was learned from Mauritanian sources that upon his departure from Nouakchott to Dakar yesterday, the OAU chairman pointed out that Egypt has not designed a plan for the settlement of the conflict. "We are

inquiring about the nature of the conflict so as to find a solution. President Mubarak also stressed that "the Senegal-Mauritania conflict is a leading African problem which requires an urgent solution." However, he pointed out that "this dispute can be settled as long as the two countries make sincere efforts to achieve reconciliation."

The OAU chairman's trip to Nouakchott and Dakar took place a few weeks after Senegal and Mauritania broke their diplomatic relations. Mr Mubarak was accompanied in the two capitals by a large delegation, which included Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian state minister for foreign affairs, Dr Usamah al-Baz, the permanent undersecretary of the president in charge of political affairs, and Dr Fiqi, the director of the presidential office in charge of information.

### **Diouf Meets With Guinea-Bissau's Vieira**

*AB0109083789 Libreville Africa No 1 in French  
0730 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf met with his Guinea-Bissau counterpart, Bernardo Vieira, in Dakar yesterday. The two statesmen held discussions for over an hour when the Guinea-Bissau head of state made a technical stopover in Dakar. Nothing was disclosed on the topic of their discussions which may have centered on the border conflict between their two countries. It is recalled that Guinea-Bissau recently took the case to the International Court of Justice of The Hague, after rejecting the ruling of the Geneva arbitration court which favored Senegal.

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